
U.S. Department of the Interior • U.S. Geological Survey

MINERAL INDUSTRY SURVEYS

Gordon P. Eaton, Director

Reston, VA 20192

For information, contact:

Michael Fenton, Commodity Specialist

Telephone: (703) 648-4972, Fax: (703) 648-7757

E-mail: mfenton@usgs.gov

Jennifer Solet (Data), (703) 648-7963

MINES-DATA: (703) 648-7799

MINES FaxBack: (703) 648-4999

Internet: <http://minerals.er.usgs.gov/minerals>

IRON AND STEEL SCRAP IN JANUARY 1997

Estimated consumption of iron and steel scrap on a daily average basis in January 1997 was up 3% compared with that in December 1996, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Compared with December 1996 data, daily average production fell slightly, net receipts rose slightly, and stocks at the end of the month fell 3%. These observations are based upon responses from 71% of the companies surveyed that manufacture pig iron and semi-finished steel products, which represent 57% of the total scrap consumption in those sectors, and estimates for non-respondents of this survey.

On a daily average basis, pig iron production and consumption fell slightly from that in December 1996. Stocks of pig iron at month's end fell 4% compared with those at the end of December 1996.

Exports of ferrous scrap for the month of December 1996 rose 31% compared with those in November 1996. Turkey was the principal country of destination, accounting for 19% of the total exports in December 1996, followed by Korea with 19%, and Mexico with 15%.

Table 7 shows that San Francisco, CA, was the leading customs district for tonnage of exports in December 1996, accounting for 15% of total exports, followed by New York,

NY, with 14%, and Los Angeles, CA, with 14%.

Table 10 reveals that Detroit, MI, was the leading customs district for tonnage of imports in December 1996, accounting for 42% of the total imports, followed by Seattle, WA, with 15% and Buffalo, NY, with 12%.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), domestic raw steel production in January 1997 amounted to 7,930,000 metric tons, up slightly from 7,880,000 metric tons in December 1996, and down 3% from 8,150,000 metric tons in January 1996. The electric furnace portion of raw steel production for January 1997 was 43%, up slightly from that in December 1996, and up slightly from that in January 1996.

According to the AISI, raw steel capability utilization in January 1997 was 85%, down 3% from that in December 1996, and down 7% from that in January 1996. Continuous cast steel production in the United States accounted for 94% of total raw steel production in January 1997, and was unchanged from that in December 1996, while down slightly from that in January 1996. Through January, continuous cast steel production represented 94% of total steel production in 1997 compared with 96% in 1996.

TABLE 1
IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, PIG IRON, AND DIRECT-REDUCED IRON STATISTICS 1/ FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 2/

(Thousand metric tons)

	January 1997		
	Integrated steel producers 3/	Electric furnace steel producers 4/	Total for steel producers
Scrap:			
Receipts from dealers and other sources	710	2,500	3,200
Receipts from other own company plants	W	W	180
Production recirculating scrap	740	420	1,200
Production obsolete scrap	11	2	13
Consumption (by type of furnace):			
Blast furnace	140	--	140
Basic oxygen process	W	W	1,400
Electric furnace	W	W	3,200
Other (including air furnace) 5/	(6/)	--	(6/)
Total consumption	1,500	3,200	4,700
Shipments	W	W	180
Stocks end of month	2,100	2,500	4,500
Pig iron (includes hot metal):			
Receipts	340	150	480
Production	4,100	--	4,100
Consumption (by type of furnace):			
Basic oxygen process	W	W	4,300
Direct castings 7/	(8/)	--	(8/)
Electric furnace	--	(9/)	(9/)
Total consumption	4,300	(9/)	4,300
Shipments	(9/)	--	(9/)
Stocks end of month	160	350	510
Direct-reduced iron: 10/			
Receipts	W	W	75
Consumption (by type of furnace):			
Blast furnace	88	--	88
Basic oxygen process	(6/)	--	(6/)
Electric furnace	--	(9/)	(9/)
Total consumption	88	(9/)	88
Shipments	--	--	--
Stocks end of month	W	W	250

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total for steel producers" and/or "Total consumption."

1/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings. January 1997 data are based on returns from 71% of monthly respondents, representing 57% of scrap consumption during this month, and estimates for non-respondents of this survey.

3/ Includes data for electric furnaces operated by integrated steel producers.

4/ Includes minimill and specialty steel producers; includes data for other furnaces operated by these steel producers.

5/ Includes vacuum melting furnaces and miscellaneous uses.

6/ Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Consumption: Blast furnace."

7/ Includes ingot molds and stools.

8/ Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Consumption: Basic oxygen process."

9/ Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data.

10/ Includes direct-reduced iron, hot-briquetted iron, and iron carbide. Domestic production data are included in "Receipts."

TABLE 2
RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF IRON AND STEEL
SCRAP, BY GRADE, 1/ FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 2/

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	January 1997			
	Receipts of scrap from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources	Production of home scrap (recirculating scrap resulting from current operations)	Consumption of purchased and home scrap 3/	Ending stocks
Carbon steel:				
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	28	W	33	14
Cut structural and plate	320	57	350	370
No. 1 heavy melting steel	490	310	850	690
No. 2 heavy melting steel	400	36	460	420
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	460	W	590	430
No. 2 and all other bundles	86	W	88	69
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	1	W	W	1
Railroad rails	8	W	11	7
Turnings and borings	160	5	190	110
Slag scrap	67	110	180	170
Shredded and fragmentized	490	W	690	430
No. 1 busheling	320	W	340	240
Steel cans (Post consumer)	28	W	34	W
All other carbon steel scrap	190	270	460	390
Stainless steel scrap	55	41	95	43
Alloy steel scrap	13	51	64	74
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	W	8	24
Machinery and cupola cast iron	6	W	W	3
Cast iron borings	19	W	18	W
Motor blocks	W	--	W	W
Other iron scrap	29	39	76	W
Other mixed scrap	52	50	110	W
Total	3,200	1,200	4,700	4,500

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

1/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

3/ Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

TABLE 3
 RECEIPTS FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES, PRODUCTION, AND CONSUMPTION OF
 IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, 1/ BY REGION AND STATE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 2/

(Thousand metric tons)

Region and State	January 1997		
	Receipts of scrap from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources	Production of home scrap (recirculating scrap resulting from current operations)	Consumption of purchased and home scrap 3/
Mid-Atlantic and New England:			
New Jersey, New York	110	7	120
Pennsylvania	310	210	540
Total	420	220	660
North Central:			
Illinois	240	93	390
Indiana	270	360	640
Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin	210	17	200
Michigan	180	63	240
Ohio	450	140	630
Total	1,300	680	2,100
South Atlantic:			
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	130	76	200
Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina	170	17	200
Total	310	92	400
South Central:			
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	340	58	400
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	510	59	730
Total	850	120	1,100
Mountain and Pacific:			
Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Washington	290	55	360
Grand total	3,200	1,200	4,700

1/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

3/ Includes recirculating scrap and home-generated obsolete scrap.

TABLE 4
RECEIPTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, 1/ BY REGION 2/ AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 3/ 4/

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	January 1997				
	Mid-Atlantic and New England	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Mountain and Pacific
Carbon steel:					
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	15	12	W	W	--
Cut structural and plate	45	120	64	65	24
No. 1 heavy melting steel	43	200	31	170	44
No. 2 heavy melting steel	23	140	34	150	61
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	50	340	25	38	7
No. 2 and all other bundles	9	31	7	29	10
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	1	--	--	--
Railroad rails	W	1	--	W	4
Turnings and borings	25	28	28	71	4
Slag scrap	8	36	W	9	1
Shredded and fragmentized	43	140	65	160	80
No. 1 busheling	62	140	21	87	13
Steel cans (Post consumer)	W	W	5	W	(5/)
All other carbon steel scrap	18	110	5	42	12
Stainless steel scrap	52	W	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	7	4	(5/)	W	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	--	--	W	--
Machinery and cupola cast iron	--	W	--	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	--	6	--
Motor blocks	(5/)	--	W	--	--
Other iron scrap	W	W	W	7	--
Other mixed scrap	W	14	W	W	27
Total	420	1,300	310	850	290

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

1/ Scrap received from brokers, dealers, and other outside sources.

2/ A breakout of the States within each region is provided in Table 3.

3/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

4/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

5/ Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 5
CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP 1/ BY REGION 2/ AND GRADE, FOR STEEL PRODUCERS 3/

(Thousand metric tons)

Item	January 1997				
	Mid-Atlantic and New England	North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Mountain and Pacific
Carbon steel:					
Low-phosphorus plate and punchings	17	13	W	W	--
Cut structural and plate	51	120	84	71	24
No. 1 heavy melting steel	89	400	57	210	92
No. 2 heavy melting steel	29	150	39	170	67
No. 1 and electric furnace bundles	64	450	30	48	6
No. 2 and all other bundles	10	29	7	33	10
Electric furnace 1 foot and under (not bundles)	--	9	--	W	--
Railroad rails	W	W	--	W	4
Turnings and borings	35	38	28	83	4
Slag scrap	22	110	21	27	2
Shredded and fragmentized	75	200	78	260	83
No. 1 busheling	66	140	26	99	12
Steel cans (Post consumer)	W	13	4	W	(4/)
All other carbon steel scrap	49	290	17	82	W
Stainless steel scrap	88	7	--	--	--
Alloy steel scrap	20	40	(4/)	4	--
Ingot mold and stool scrap	W	1	--	2	W
Machinery and cupola cast iron	--	W	--	W	--
Cast iron borings	W	W	--	6	--
Motor blocks	(4/)	--	W	--	--
Other iron scrap	17	42	W	9	W
Other mixed scrap	14	43	W	12	39
Total	660	2,100	400	1,100	360

W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data; included in "Total."

1/ Data are rounded to two significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

2/ A breakout of the States within each region is provided in Table 3.

3/ Includes manufacturers of raw steel that also produce steel castings.

4/ Less than 1/2 unit.

TABLE 6
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP 1/ BY SELECTED REGION AND COUNTRY 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and country	December 1996		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
North America and South America:				
Canada	82	9,230	1,250	170,000
Mexico	110	15,500	1,190	158,000
Venezuela	5	204	265	47,400
Other	16	1,870	106	15,000
Total	212	26,800	2,810	390,000
Africa, Europe, and Middle East:				
Belgium	1	124	4	2,460
Italy	(3/)	11	8	6,530
South Africa	2	900	13	11,400
Spain	5	3,300	65	49,900
Turkey	138	16,000	852	113,000
Other	16	2,570	54	23,100
Total	161	22,900	997	207,000
Asia, Australia, and Oceania:				
Australia	(3/)	126	8	2,550
China	5	1,580	247	50,300
Hong Kong	6	1,390	88	22,800
India	42	5,160	418	58,800
Japan	40	7,670	157	45,800
Korea, Republic of	136	20,700	2,590	391,000
Malaysia	40	5,590	607	77,000
Pakistan	(3/)	56	2	1,380
Taiwan	44	6,630	316	69,500
Thailand	34	3,760	175	23,300
Other	(3/)	96	31	4,890
Total	348	52,700	4,640	747,000
Grand total	721	102,000	8,440	1,340,000

1/ Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats and other vessels for scrapping.

Export valuation is on a "free alongside ship" (f.a.s.) basis.

2/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 7
U.S. EXPORTS 1/ OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP 2/ BY REGION AND SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT 3/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Region and customs district	December 1996		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canadian-U.S. Border:				
Buffalo, NY	4	1,250	88	32,800
Detroit, MI	32	3,700	256	43,700
Duluth, MN	1	125	100	11,100
Pembina, ND	12	1,190	263	29,900
Other 4/	44	4,180	557	54,600
Total	93	10,400	1,260	172,000
East Coast:				
Boston, MA	45	8,310	572	76,600
Miami, FL	26	3,300	127	20,800
New York, NY	101	12,800	1,170	178,000
Norfolk, VA	16	2,020	211	27,500
Philadelphia, PA	(5/)	8	279	34,400
Portland, ME	(5/)	79	164	20,500
Providence, RI	71	8,390	363	46,400
Other	3	937	29	13,600
Total	263	35,800	2,920	418,000
Gulf Coast & Mexican-U.S. Border (includes Caribbean territories):				
Houston-Galveston, TX	4	2,300	53	34,300
Laredo, TX	70	8,740	570	72,400
New Orleans, LA	24	6,840	172	62,200
Tampa, FL	9	1,080	343	45,000
Other	5	205	78	26,400
Total	110	19,200	1,220	240,000
West Coast:				
Honolulu, HI, and Anchorage, AK	(5/)	17	95	14,200
Columbia-Snake	2	1,360	107	21,800
Los Angeles, CA	99	15,300	1,180	205,000
San Diego, CA	14	1,450	230	29,500
San Francisco, CA	109	14,600	1,050	184,000
Seattle, WA	33	4,310	390	60,100
Total	256	37,000	3,050	514,000
Grand total	721	102,000	8,440	1,340,000

1/ Re-export activity for December 1996 amounted to 94 metric tons valued at \$19,000; year to date amounted to 7,180 metric tons valued at \$1,940,000.

2/ Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats and other vessels for scrapping. Export valuation is on a "free alongside ship" (f.a.s.) basis.

3/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

4/ Includes Code 70, which is for low-valued exports from the United States to Canada.

5/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 8
U.S. EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND OTHER FERROUS PRODUCTS BY GRADE 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	December 1996		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	95	10,700	1,920	246,000
No. 2 heavy melting steel	32	3,480	508	61,800
No. 1 bundles	16	1,860	110	13,500
No. 2 bundles	1	119	126	14,200
Shredded steel scrap	351	44,000	2,720	370,000
Borings, shovelings and turnings	18	1,650	254	25,800
Cut plate and structural	48	6,260	559	73,500
Tinned iron or steel	2	939	51	18,700
Remelting scrap ingots	--	--	3	781
Cast iron	48	4,720	627	68,700
Other iron and steel	37	5,230	598	95,300
Total carbon steel and cast iron	647	79,000	7,470	988,000
Stainless steel	25	16,500	303	234,000
Other alloy steel	50	7,000	674	123,000
Total stainless and alloy steel	75	23,500	978	357,000
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	721	102,000	8,440	1,340,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	(3/)	27	24	2,710
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	2	1,040	21	6,900
Total scrap exports	724	104,000	8,490	1,350,000
Exports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	2	405	42	5,810
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	(3/)	17	6	1,230
Alloy pig iron	--	--	--	--
Total pig iron	2	422	48	7,040
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	(3/)	19	3	305
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3/)	200	7	3,440
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	1,180	25	15,200
Powders of alloy steel	(3/)	1,750	4	18,200
Other ferrous powders	1	3,640	25	50,100
Total DRI, granules and powders	4	6,780	64	87,200
Grand total	730	111,000	8,600	1,450,000

1/ Export valuation is on a "free alongside ship" (f.a.s.) basis.

2/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 9
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP 1/ 2/ BY SELECTED COUNTRY

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Country	December 1996		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Canada	140	16,700	1,910	247,000
Mexico	5	1,560	114	27,600
Panama	(3/)	14	12	1,930
United Kingdom	22	2,790	69	8,330
Venezuela	23	2,970	262	24,600
Other	1	510	234	33,000
Total	191	24,500	2,600	342,000

1/ Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats and other vessels for scrapping. Import valuation is on a customs basis.

2/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 10
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP 1/ 2/
BY SELECTED CUSTOMS DISTRICT

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Customs district	December 1996		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Buffalo, NY	23	3,990	418	63,400
Charleston, SC	23	2,940	71	9,250
Cleveland, OH	4	319	67	6,480
Detroit, MI	79	8,920	1,200	145,000
El Paso, TX	2	266	45	6,240
Great Falls, MT	2	170	26	3,050
Laredo, TX	2	868	49	16,400
New Orleans, LA	22	2,700	208	24,500
Portland, ME	1	207	16	1,930
Seattle, WA	28	2,890	392	40,900
Other	4	1,270	113	25,100
Total	191	24,500	2,600	342,000

1/ Includes tinplate and terneplate; excludes used rails for rerolling and other uses and ships, boats and other vessels for scrapping. Import valuation is on a customs basis.

2/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 11
U.S. IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AND OTHER FERROUS PRODUCTS BY GRADE 1/ 2/

(Thousand metric tons and thousand dollars)

Item	December 1996		Year to date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
No. 1 heavy melting steel	3	282	112	13,200
No. 2 heavy melting steel	1	138	22	2,650
No. 1 bundles	17	1,980	233	27,500
No. 2 bundles	1	81	18	2,140
Shredded steel scrap	5	635	84	11,200
Borings, shovelings and turnings	7	663	121	12,000
Cut plate and structural	24	3,010	164	14,300
Tinned iron or steel	3	366	65	5,680
Remelting scrap ingots	24	3,160	82	12,900
Cast iron	19	1,660	210	27,000
Other iron and steel	67	7,300	1,100	137,000
Total carbon steel and cast iron	170	19,300	2,210	266,000
Stainless steel	4	2,350	51	28,500
Other alloy steel	17	2,920	345	48,300
Total stainless and alloy steel	21	5,260	396	76,800
Total carbon, stainless, alloy steel and cast iron	191	24,500	2,600	342,000
Ships, boats, and other vessels for breaking up (for scrapping)	--	--	(3/)	90
Used rails for rerolling and other uses	45	8,050	248	43,400
Total scrap imports	235	32,600	2,850	386,000
Imports of manufactured ferrous products:				
Pig iron < or = 0.5% phosphorus	175	25,400	2,410	375,000
Pig iron > 0.5% phosphorus	--	--	107	15,000
Alloy pig iron	35	4,900	138	20,600
Total pig iron	210	30,300	2,660	411,000
Direct-reduced iron (DRI)	112	14,000	1,050	136,000
Spongy iron products, not DRI	(3/)	99	26	4,590
Granules for abrasive cleaning and other uses	2	970	20	12,200
Powders of alloy steel	2	2,850	22	34,500
Other ferrous powders	5	5,070	82	72,000
Total DRI, granules and powders	121	23,000	1,200	259,000
Grand total	565	85,900	6,710	1,060,000

1/ Import valuation is on a customs basis.

2/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

3/ Less than 1/2 unit.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 12
U.S. RAW STEEL PRODUCTION, RAW STEEL CAPABILITY UTILIZATION, AND CONTINUOUS CAST STEEL PRODUCTION

Period	Raw steel production, thousand metric tons 1/		Raw steel capability utilization, percent		Continuous cast steel production, percent	
	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date	Monthly	Year to date
1996:						
January	8,150	8,150	92.2%	92.2%	96.4%	96.4%
February	7,660	15,800	92.6%	92.5%	92.8%	93.0%
March	8,290	24,100	93.8%	93.0%	93.1%	93.0%
April	7,790	31,900	90.5%	92.5%	93.0%	93.0%
May	7,980	40,000	89.7%	92.2%	93.0%	93.0%
June	7,860	47,900	91.3%	92.0%	93.1%	93.0%
July	7,790	55,800	86.6%	91.4%	93.5%	93.1%
August	7,830	63,600	87.1%	90.8%	93.6%	93.2%
September	7,630	71,200	87.7%	90.5%	93.2%	93.1%
October	7,900	79,300	88.0%	90.4%	92.9%	93.1%
November	7,510	86,800	86.5%	90.0%	93.6%	93.2%
December	7,880	94,700	87.9%	89.9%	94.0%	93.2%
1997						
January	7,930	7,930	85.3%	85.3%	94.0%	94.0%

1/ Data are rounded to three significant digits; may not add to totals shown.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

TABLE 13
COMPOSITE PRICES FOR NO. 1 HEAVY MELTING STEEL SCRAP

Period	American Metal Market		Iron Age	
	\$/lt	\$/t	\$/lt	\$/t
1996:				
February	142.75	140.50 r/	136.17	134.02
March	135.64	133.50	133.92	131.80
April	134.43	132.31	132.28	130.19
May	138.42	136.23	136.00	133.85
June	136.40	134.25	133.00	130.90
July	132.33	130.24	129.05	127.00
August	133.51	131.40	129.67	127.62
September	136.23	134.08	130.33	128.21
October	127.49	125.47	121.58	119.65
November	115.14	113.32	108.67	106.95
December	116.79	114.95	109.84	108.10
Average through December	131.74	130.60 r/	127.32	125.30
1997:				
January	127.44	125.43	120.75	118.84
February	NA	NA	127.50	125.49
Average through February	NA	NA	124.13	122.17

r/ Revised. NA Not available.